

THE Gleichen Call



Ninth Year, No. 27

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1915

Per Year \$1.50

Pte. Guy Wade Writes Interesting Letter

That the citizens of "Ole Lunnon" are enthusiastic over all the Canadians, for whom they do not seem to be able to do enough, is the information contained in a letter from Pte. G. Wade, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, at Shorncliffe, to O. O. Schick of Calgary.

Guy Wade enlisted from Gleichen and was one of our best baseball players and took a keen interest in all sport. He also took a prominent part in organizing the Knights of Pythias. We fear some of the fair young ladies of Gleichen will be somewhat jealous of the English girls when they read his letter. But never mind, Guy says he ran away from them, and he'll come back to the sweetest girl he knows.

Since landing in England Guy has been all over the country, escorting prisoners and taking convalescents to convalescing homes, and from what he has seen, and what he has gone through himself, he is in a position to state that the very "swellest" homes are open to all Canadian Tommies, and that the automobiles of the wealthiest are at the disposal of the men of the Maple Leaf. Girls, he says there are a-plenty, and as for the best of the people, they feel "awfully put out" when the Canadians whom they invite to stay at their homes during their visit in London, refuse the invitations. On the whole, he adds, the Canadian soldiers are "all the rage" and are in "right" with the English.

As an instance of the admiration of the English Pte. Wade says: "Two of us boys took seven convalescents to Croydon last week, a distance of nine miles from London. It happened to be flag day there, and we stopped a swell looking dame to buy a couple of flags. She asked us if we had been to the front, and, of course, we told her we had. Well, in about two minutes there must have been at least 60 girls around us asking about 'Canada and the front'. We were the first Canadians they had seen there, and they did their best to get our buttons and badges for souvenirs. Some of them even got out their scissors and were going to take them, whether or no. We beat it into a restaurant to get something to eat and get rid of them, but about a dozen followed us in. And they would not let us pay for our supper. And say, Schick, they would have talked a leg off us. We considered ourselves lucky to get away at all."

Guy states that he has played only one game of ball since crossing the pond, is now in the telephone office of the central hospital at Shorncliffe, in connection with which institution some 54 hospitals are run. It is his duty to make a report daily as to the numbers of local sick, overseas sick, overseas sick and wounded and vacant beds, and to arrange for the transportation of the sick and wounded to the different hospitals. In the course of his duties he has seen some very sickening sights direct from the firing line, but, according to his admission, they are sights that one very soon becomes used to.

Namaka, don't grow old in your youth. You really should have a cheerful word for our readers every week. Cheer up, and chirp a little. It will do you good.

Lieut. Col. Lowry Coming for Recruits

In order to recruit the battalion up to full strength as quickly as possible, Lieut. Col. Lowry the commanding officer of 82nd battalion has made arrangements to visit several points of the province at an early date. These places will include Gleichen, Strathmore, Brooks, Bassano, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Bow Island, Taber, Coutts, Macleod, Cardston, Pincher Creek, Nanton, Claresholm, High River, Carmangay and Vulcan.

The exact dates of his visit have not been set but it is expected they will be shortly and that he will start out before the end of the present week.

One of the principal objects in visiting these different points will be to obtain units of sections from the various districts so that these men will be allowed to remain together throughout the campaign. This is a matter which is much appreciated by the recruits from outside.

Keep Your Tail Lights Trimmed and Burning

For You Know Not When the Mommy Cometh

Several men have been brought in to court lately for not having tail lights on their autos, but were dismissed with a warning. Some have complained bitterly that there are many others guilty of the same offence and no action taken. In discussing the matter with a justice of the peace he said that he would be obliged if the CALL would give a kindly warning to all auto owners to comply with the law as regards lights as \$20 is the lowest penalty provided by the law, and although personally he would regret imposing such a fine he has no alternative should other cases be brought before him.

This law has been put into force quite recently and few are aware of its existence, and while some such law is required, \$20 as the lowest fine is going to the extreme in our humble opinion. In fact \$2 or \$5 would bring about the desired result in a very short time without making it hard for any person.

While on this subject let us add that there is really too little attention paid to auto regulations generally and it is surprising that no serious accidents have occurred in Gleichen, yet any day they may have to be recorded.

Take a kindly warning and let us expect all will be treated alike.

Gleichen Grain Market

SPRING WHEAT	
1 Northern	70
2 Northern	67
3 Northern	62
4 Northern	52
5 Northern	47
6 Northern	42
Feed	36
2 C. W. Oats	25
Ex. 1 Feed Oats	23
3 Barley	34
4 Barley	30
Feed	22
1 Nor West Flax	1.19
2 Can West	1.16
3 "	1.10

Threshing Now General Little Grain Yet Received

Threshing is now in full blast throughout this district and there is very little standing grain to be cut. The farmers during the past week have pressed into service every man they could use and utilized every hour between dawn and night in order to harvest the greatest crop ever known in these parts.

Yesterday the CALL man made the rounds of the four local elevators to find that the managers were all enthusiastic over the crop situation and preparing or ready to receive the grain. Yet so far there has been very little coming in, which is accounted for by the fact that threshing has only started and many farmers are doing their best to house their grain and wait an advance in the market.

Manager Mat. Leggat of the Alberta Pacific was busy at the moment but found time to figure out that he had taken in 3,531 bushels of wheat and 5,000 of oats.

Bruce Awrey at the Farmers' said he had received 2,000 bushels of wheat and was taking in some then.

W. Saunders at the Pioneer had taken 4,600 bushels of wheat and 555 of oats.

Paul Fleury, who recently arrived from Winnipeg to take charge of the Imperial, has had some trouble with the engine but has now completed all repairs and is ready for business.

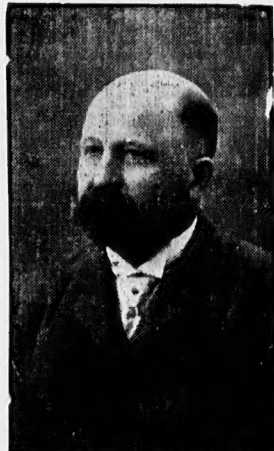
Thus it seen only 13,130 bushels of wheat have been marketed and 5,555 bushels of oats up to noon yesterday.

That the crop is a wonderful one may be judged by the fact that the local lumber yards have turned out sufficient material to build 135 granaries and are busy filling orders for more. Farmer after farmer has arrived in town explaining the reason for being here was simply that the crop had turned out better than expected and one or more granaries were an actual necessity.

The Western Canada Irrigation Convention

The Western Canada Irrigation convention to be held in Bassano from November 24th to 25th gives promise of being a great success and it is expected the prizes offered for the exhibition of soil products as recently published in the CALL will be strongly competed for.

Among the many speakers who are to take part in the convention there will probably be none more interesting than the Honorable W. R. Motherwell, minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, who is to deliver an address on dry farming.



HON. W. R. MOTHERWELL
The Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan

LOST—Rear Tail Light for motor car. Kindly leave same with J. O. Bogstie, Gleichen.

Crop Worth More Than the Land

In talking with a man, who recently arrived from the States to look after his interests here, he said he had taken a trip through the district and was amazed with what he had seen. Said he:

"Do you know that for miles around Gleichen this year's crop is worth more than the land? Yes, sir, there are dozens of farmers in this vicinity who will get more for their crop this year than the land has cost them or the C. P. R. or, perhaps, anyone else is asking for the land."

"Think of it. You can buy land for \$35 an acre. Even supposing irrigation is no good—I think it is—all you pay is 50 cents an acre, and it is worth that for stock, allowing you have 80 acres irrigable out of 160."

"Now, I have land in the States that never yields half the number bushels to the acre that I get here that I can get \$250 an acre any time I ask for it and the improvements are no better than many have here. Yet if that land produces only \$11 an acre I am satisfied."

"Of course, we must allow for lean years here as elsewhere, but I have never seen the equal to this country as I have known it for the past five years."

The eighth annual winter show of the Calgary Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held in the Horse Show building at Calgary from December 14 to 17.

Majorville News

(Our own correspondent)

Beautiful weather.

May it continue.

Another wedding in the near future demonstrates the fact that true love must have its way.

The fact that our clever and energetic teacher is about to leave us has cast a gloom over the district. The ladies are surely puzzled and the pupils have already sent an order to Eaton's for handkerchiefs. "Jack" is a jolly good fellow, a clever athlete and we feel loathe to see him go. No doubt he knows best and we wish him well in his chosen sphere.

Mrs. J. J. Bartch and family have returned home after an extended visit to friends and relatives near Portland, Ore. Her many friends are pleased to see her much recuperated in health and looking much better for her recent trip.

A hundred thousand (100,000) bushels of grain for Majorville this season seems likely, which has always been noted for No. 1 hard. The general average seems about 40 bushels per acre, while the report comes from Messrs. A. Beggs' farm that they are threshing at present 56 bushels to the acre of marquis wheat. Many large yields are anticipated.

The sound of five threshing outfit this morning within the writer's hearing reminds one of what is really doing.

Take me back to Old Virginia, Back where the corn and cotton grow.

No chance. Let me dwell in sunny Alberta. Right here in Majorville. Where the Marquis prelude and Red Fife I will sow. —Venus.

Coming Events

Sept. 28—British Remount purchase horses here.

Oct. 1—Annual meeting of Red Cross Society.

Nov. 23 to 25—Western Canada Irrigation convention at Bassano.

Dec. 14 to 17—Calgary Winter Fair.

Every Monday—Oddfellows.

Every Thursday—K. of P.

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

STRAYED—from ranch of Casper Bartch, one dark bay gelding, fore-top clipped, white spot on head, pigeon toed, branded with blotched \$10 reward for delivery to above or information as to whereabouts. —Jack Matthews. 20tf

TAKEN UP—by N. J. Robinson, Sec. 24-21-25. Sorrel roan mare, branded with (joined) on left hip, 4 white feet, white strip in face, weight about 700 lbs., aged. Mike Brown, Brand Reader. 26.

FOR SALE—International gasoline engine three horse power; pump, 500 feet of 1 1/2 pipe, 10 barrel galvanized tank suitable for cistern. All very cheap if taken at once. Apply Roy M. Allen. 13tf

"MADE-IN-CANADA" MASQUERADERS

Some Unscrupulous Importers Using "Made-in-Canada" Slogan Dishonestly

A well known Canadian manufacturing firm in a big advertisement the other day called attention to some current deceptions which are practised in connection with the "Made-in-Canada" slogan. When the "Made-in-Canada" movement was launched so effectively last fall a great many importers and agents handling foreign goods made a frantic endeavor to climb on the "Made-in-Canada" band wagon. Some have succeeded in retaining their position fairly well, but the Canadian consumer should see to it that they are made to get off and walk under their true colors. It takes more than a roof in Canada to give genuineness to the "Made-in-Canada" claim. It takes Canadian money, Canadian workmen and Canadian brains. Wherever possible Canadians should look for "Made-in-Canada" goods which are the product of factories controlled by Canadian directors whose policies are not dictated by outside interests. Such companies distribute not only their wages, but their dividends in Canada. Be sure that the next "Made-in-Canada" article you buy is really made in Canada, and not merely masquerading under a "Made-in-Canada" label affixed after it crossed the border by some unscrupulous dealer or agent.

ARE THEY ALL DISLOYAL?

Other Dominions Increase Tariff on British Goods

That our tariff against British goods is a contradiction of our loyalty is most unfair inference. The erection and maintenance of a protective tariff against the manufactured goods of Great Britain has been in accord with the measure of self-government which has been fully and freely granted to Canada by the British Government, and other self-governing dominions such as New Zealand, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have also erected and maintained protective tariffs against the goods of the United Kingdom without remonstrance from the Imperial Government. Australia has recently made a general increase in her tariff, including the duties on goods coming into that country from the United Kingdom, without such action being considered "particularly objectionable." Moreover, the United Kingdom maintains a high customs tariff on many articles without giving a preference to the colonies.

There is no disputing the fact that Canadian manufacturers cannot pay Canadian wages, Canadian rents, Canadian insurance and Canadian prices for raw material and compete in producing a great number of articles with British manufacturers, who pay British wages, British rents, British insurance and British prices for raw material, unless Canadian goods have adequate protection. This is the situation which existed before the war, and the war has not changed it.

About a hundred years ago the Imperial Government abandoned the old colonial policy of concentrating manufacturing in the British Isles and confining the energies of the colonists to the production of raw materials. Those who try to resurrect this policy of surrendering our fiscal autonomy are, curiously enough, the strongest opponents to any suggestion of surrendering our political autonomy. Surely, if we value the right to make our own laws, we should not throw away the opportunity of making our own goods.

IF YOU ARE A TRADESMAN

Demand of your jobber that he give you "Made-in-Canada" products. Advertise and push merchandise made in Canada. Use "Made-in-Canada" window cards.

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words or under 50c for one issue and 8 issues for \$1. Over 25 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices \$1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 25 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

LOST—Small 16-inch hand grip on the trail between Calgary and Gleichen. Finder please advise J. Clump, Majorville.

\$50 REWARD will be paid to any one giving information to me or the N.W.M.P. leading to the conviction of the blackguard who poisoned my brindle greyhound. C. F. R. Bruce, Cluny

FILMS or plates developed. Printing done. All work guaranteed first class. See F. A. Williams, Box 50 Gleichen. 48tf

SITUATION WANTED—By man and wife capable of taking charge of cook car throughout the threshing season. Practical experience. References furnished. Apply Box T, CALL office, Gleichen. 28

LOST—One right hand Perisian Lamb mitt, on the street. Reward offered at CALL office. 20tf

\$15 REWARD per head will be paid for deliver of one grey mare branded on left shoulder and 2Q on right hip; and one bay gelding branded EK on left hip and G on left shoulder, star in forehead, white snip on nose. Deliver to Palace Hotel, Gleichen, or H2 ranch. J. McGillis. 25tf

FOR SALE—one I.H.C. Hay Press 17x22. Also one I.H.C. 8 h.p. gas engine with 101 grinder, all in good condition. Apply to J. A. Maynard, Cluny, Alta. 26tf

6% MONEY TO LOAN We have been appointed Financial Correspondents for an Eastern Company which makes loans on farm and city property at 6% interest with only 2% brokerage fee. Liberal Options. When writing us state value of your property and amount of loan desired. Address: Finance Agency, 506 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

TAKEN UP—by N. J. Robinson, Sec. 24-21-25, a sorrel gelding, branded — on left hip, left hind foot white, 2L left front foot white, white strip in face, weight about 800 lbs. age 3 years. Mike Brown, Brand Reader. 26.

INFORMATION will be thankfully received concerning the whereabouts of any of our horses or cattle, showing signs of lameness, or with legs or feet broke out with apparent "hoof rot." Horses branded H2 left thigh, 2H left thigh, 2 left thigh and 7 left shoulder. Cattle branded H2 left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip. Notify F.A. McHugh & Sons, Blind Creek P. O., Alberta, or Palace Hotel, Gleichen. 26

WANTED—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping or small house to rent. Apply C. C. Ryan, care Call office. 19tf

\$50 REWARD will be paid by the undersigned for information that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who drive off the open range, take, keep, retain, or otherwise control services of any bull or bulls branded as follows: H2 on left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip, from July 1 1915 to Nov. 15 1915. F. A. McHugh & Sons, per Walter J. McHugh, Address, Blind Creek P. O., Alta.

LOST OR STOLEN—Brown mare, small white spot on forehead, 5 years old, branded JD joined together on the right jaw, weighs about 1500 lbs. Has been missing over a year. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery. Apply to Jos. Desjardine, Box 161, Gleichen. 15

THE ARGUMENT IN A NUTSHELL

"Made-in-Canada" Idea in Condensed Form—A Simple but Convincing Statement

A writer in the University Magazine for April attacks the "Made-in-Canada" movement in somewhat vigorous fashion. After commenting on the selfishness of those who are responsible for it he delves into some economic arguments, maintaining that if a country does not buy it cannot sell, and that goods are exchanged for goods. There is a certain measure of truth in the latter statement, but the "Made-in-Canada" argument does not deny this. It is a practical policy, dictated by motives of enlightened self-interest, based on the theory that what is good for Canada and Canadians must, in the long run, be good for the British Empire, of which we form a part. The "Made-in-Canada" argument is simply this:

Canada is a young country, which, although it has one of the most modern protective tariffs in the world, has built up a great national industrial system. For a couple of years the output of this plant has decreased because the demand for manufactured goods has fallen off, with the result that many workers are out of employment and a great quantity of unsold goods is stored in warehouses. Yet we are buying hundreds of millions of dollars worth of manufactured goods abroad. Those who advocate the "Made-in-Canada" policy say to Canadian buyers: "Before you purchase an imported article see if you can find a similar Canadian article which would suit you. You will probably find it and you will find probably, too, that the quality and price compare favorably with the quality and price of the imported article. If you should discover in some case that the Canadian article is not quite so good or quite so cheap as the imported article, ask yourself if your purchases will help in time to bring about a state of affairs where the Canadian article would be equal or superior to the imported article. Possibly, in view of the present extraordinary situation, you might concede a little in favor of the Canadian article, but we do not ask you to make any considerable sacrifice to do so. If thousands of Canadian buyers follow this policy, Canadian goods can be produced in such great quantities that their quality can be improved and their price lowered. Canadian raw material will be utilized, employment will be furnished at home, and our foreign obligations will be reduced."

A DOLLAR TALKS

Warns its Owner Against Sending It Away—Pleas to be Kept at Home

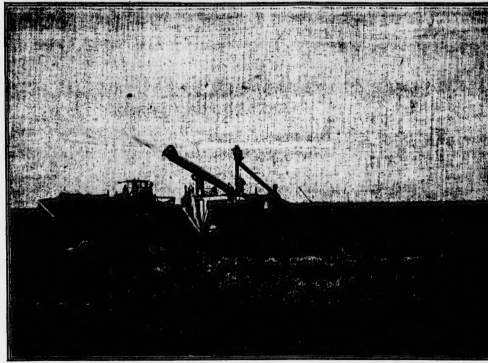
"I am a Dollar! A little awkward, perhaps, but still in circulation. I am proud of myself for being in circulation. I am no tomato-can dollar—not I. This town is only my adopted home, but I like it and hope to remain permanently. When I came out of the mint I was adopted into a town like this in another province. But, after a time, I was sent off to a big city, many miles away. I turned up in a multi-story house. For several years I stayed in that city. Millions of dollars bought eggs with me. I didn't like that, for I believe in the plain people. Finally a travelling man brought me to this town and left me here. I was so glad to get back to a smaller town that I was determined to make a desperate effort to stay."

"One day a citizen of the town was about to send me back to that big city. I caught him looking over a mail-order catalogue. Suddenly I found my voice and said to him: 'Look here, if you'll let me stay in this town I'll circulate around and do you a lot of good. You buy a big beefsteak with me, and the butcher will buy groceries, and the grocer will buy hardware, and the hardware man will pay his doctor bill with me, and the doctor will spend me with a farmer for oats to feed his horse with, and the farmer will buy some fresh meat from the butcher, who will come around to the dentist to get his teeth mended. In the long run, as you see, I'll be more useful to you here at home than if you send me away forever!'"

"The man said it was a mighty stiff argument. He hadn't looked at it in that light before, so he went and bought the beefsteak, and I began to circulate around home again."

The above article from "Country Life in Canada," for June, illustrates in a striking manner the argument for home town buying. The argument applies quite as strongly in the matter of "Made-in-Canada" purchasing. The best results for all concerned are secured by spending the dollar in one's own community. First, giving the preference, where possible, to articles made in the community, second, to "Made-in-Canada" articles, and third, where "Made-in-Canada" articles cannot be secured, preference should be given to those made within the Empire.

The Most Popular Scene Just Now in the Gleichen District



Every Farmer is Doing IT! or will at Very First Opportunity

Persistency in Advertising

One stroke of bell in a thick fog does not give any lasting impression of its location, but when followed by repeated strokes at regular intervals the densest fog or the darkest night cannot long conceal its whereabouts. Likewise a single insertion of an advertisement—as compared with regular and systematic advertising—is in its effect not unlike a sound which, heard but faintly once, is lost in space and soon forgotten.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

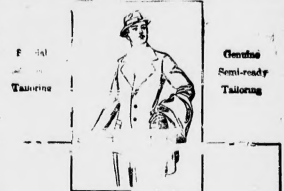
SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., I.D., B.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN ARD, Asst. General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of \$1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, with drawsals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager



Sum Made in
Four

1000 patterns, a choice of Worsteds, Serges and Homespuns, and weaves ever

Imported, the finest, richest colors

We have secured the new and well Semi-ready Special Order Tailoring—made to order clothes made by specialists in fine tailoring in different styles in the Album of Fashion.

It takes exactly four days to finish a suit, and we guarantee satisfaction and an even fit without a try-on.

The Hicks Trading Co
GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

Gleichen Livery Barn

Having moved into town with my family I have now taken entire charge of the Gleichen Livery Barn where I will be most pleased to meet all who may want anything in this line of business.

We have first class vehicles and horses and will give you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy, sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen
PROPRIETOR.

W. W. Winspear
General Merchant,
Namska



Direct Importer of
Men's Furnishings and
Dry Goods

R. A. JOHNSTON
...Auctioneer...
Auctioneering is Our Specialty
SALES CONDUCTED
WHERE DESIRED
Centre Street and 5th Avenue
Phone 6347. Calgary, Alta.

Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P.R. timetable takes effect next Sunday, May 29th, and the arrivals at Gleichen are as follows:

Tral. No. 13—west bound—	2:02
" 810—west bound—	8:45
" 8—west bound—	18:55
" 14—east bound—	24:08
" 4—east bound—	15:50
" 810—east bound—	21:09

PROGRAM OF CENTENARY PEACE CELEBRATION HAS BEEN MODIFIED

WONDERFUL UNANIMITY OF TWO GREAT NATIONS

Forthcoming Celebration in Connection with the Hundred Years of Peace will be Somewhat Curtailed Owing to the War, But when War is Over a Large Festival will be Held

Owing to the war the program of the forthcoming celebrations in connection with the hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States has been somewhat modified. This decision has been reached after consultation between the leading men responsible for the preparations. In the midst of a terrible conflict it did not appear seemly that public rejoicings should be encouraged. This part of the program, accordingly, has been postponed till a more convenient season. When the war is over and peace once more reigns throughout Europe the festivities will be held on a scale that will not only give Canadian soldiers the opportunity to see the great celebration, but also give full vent to the feelings of relief that the most terrible war in the world's history has been brought to a close.

The Canadian Peace Centenary association, which, by the way, is not and never has been a "Peace Society"—has just issued a pamphlet, which sheds an interesting light on the temper prevailing between the Canadian and American peoples. The ratification of the treaty of Ghent took place on February 17, 1815, and on the centenary date great numbers of messages were exchanged between the president of the Canadian Peace Centenary association, Sir Edmund Walker, and the governors of the States; between cities and towns on both sides of the line; between boards of trade, and even between individual

firms and their correspondents across the border. These are printed in the pamphlet, and bear witness to a cordiality of spirit which affords a welcome contrast to the dark animosities which make other continents so dreadful a spectacle today.

These messages display a wonderful unanimity of conviction, and it may be added that many of those from the neighboring republics convey the warmest good wishes for the success of our cause. Another feature of the pamphlet is the description of the services held on Sunday, February 14, in an extraordinary number of churches in both countries.

The public celebrations of this triennial peace anniversary and good-will should be one of the earliest events after the conclusion of the present dreadful struggle.

In the meantime the most important part of the program is being carried through. The education of public opinion and the cultivation of a reasonable attitude of mind in the conduct of international relations are being emphasized.

The mayor of Cleveland, replying to a message from Toronto, says:

"The preservation of peace for 100 years between two great peoples is an unfortified boundary of 4,000 miles is the greatest achievement in the history of nations. May the next 100 years further strengthen our cordial good-will, and may our example teach men everywhere the possibilities of permanent peace with honor."

Prices Still Higher

Cost of Living Has Gone Up Since the War

The annual report of the department of labor on prices of wholesale and other goods during 1914 states that "the factor which chiefly affected Canadian prices during the year 1914 was the outbreak in August of the great European war. From January until April the general price level was steady with a slight tendency upward; thereafter there was a decline in prices in the index number during June and July, the latter being the lowest month of the year. The war, however, at once caused advances of about seven points, and though there was a reaction almost immediately and although the year ended on approximately the same level as it began, the effect on the average for the 12 months was a rise. The departmental index number (which includes 272 commodities) stood at 136.1 for 1914, compared with 135.5 for 1913, and 134.4 for 1912. The average prices prevailing during the decade 1890-95, the period adopted by the department as the basis of comparison. The point reached in September, namely 141.4, was the highest recorded by the department since 1890.

The chief increases for the year as a whole appeared in the groups, grains and fodder, which rose 14 per cent.; animals and meats, 6 per cent.; woolens, 8 per cent.; hides, 10 per cent.; drugs and chemicals, 7 per cent. Raw furs declined 3 per cent. and lighting 6 per cent. and cottons 5 per cent. Food prices returned to the high levels that prevailed in the latter part of 1911 and early 1912. Meats were on a high level throughout the year, but showed much weakness in the last three months.

An appendix to the report gives the average retail prices of some 32 articles of food and of coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent of a representative workman's dwelling in each of the localities of the Dominion having a population of 10,000 and over for each year back to 1910. A statement showing the average weekly expenditure of a typical family of five on these staple commodities gives the cost of a budget of food at \$7.75, as compared with \$7.31 in 1913 and \$7.11 in 1912, and \$6.95 in 1910.

Immigration Law Tightened

Government Decides That Immigrants Must Have Certain Sum of Money

An order-in-council has been passed providing that no immigrant other than the member of a family shall be permitted to enter Canada between March 1 and October 31, unless the possessor of at least \$25. The head of the family must have in his possession \$25 for each member of the family upwards of 18 years of age, and \$12.50 for each member of the family under that age. Immigrants seeking to enter Canada between November 1 and the end of February will be subjected to the same conditions except that the amount per head necessary to have will be \$50 instead of \$25. The following exceptions to the foregoing general regulations are provided for in the order-in-council:

- (a) That the immigrant, if a male, is going to assured employment at farm work, and has the means of reaching the place of such employment; or
- (b) That the immigrant, if a female, is going to assured employment at domestic service, and has the means of reaching the place of such employment; or
- (c) That the immigrant, whether male or female, if one of the following descriptions, and is going to reside with a relative of one of the following descriptions who is able and willing to support such immigrant, and has the means of reaching the place of residence of such relative:
 - (1) Wife going to husband.
 - (2) Child going to parent.
 - (3) Brother or sister going to brother.
 - (4) Minor going to married or independent sister.
 - (5) Parent going to son or daughter.
 These regulations will not apply to immigrants belonging to any Asiatic race.

Seasonable Hints

Advice Given on Agricultural Problems by Experimental Stations

Under the auspices of the Dominion Experimental farms a quarterly publication is being issued entitled "Seasonable Hints," to which the principal authorities at the Central Farm Experiment Station, Ottawa, contribute. On the cover a map in outline is given with the location of the farms, stations and substations indicated by signs. Beneath the map in an invitation to all and sundry having agricultural problems they wish solved to send them to any of the principal stations, or to the superintendent of the stations, the post office addresses of whom are given. Director Grisdale, of the Experimental Farms, says that the first number was so flatteringly received that he and his staff are encouraged to hope for even a better reception for this number. Mr. E. S. Archibald, Dominion Husbandman, deals with live stock; Mr. F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, advises on the care and disposition of poultry; Mr. W. L. Graham, Field and Barley, fruit trees to preserve their health; Mr. W. T. Macoun speaks of orchard cultivation, of cover crops, of spraying and of care of the potato plant; Mr. F. W. L. Sladen, Apiarist, gives practical counsel on bee culture and preparation for winter; Mr. J. E. Chalmers, Dominion Tobacco Specialist, deals with matters whereof he knows relative to the growth and development of the tobacco plant, and Dr. Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, briefly furnishes sage advice regarding the farm water supply. Mr. J. E. Watson, Division of the Extension and Publicity Division, emphasizes the invitation to the Dominion to address problems for solution to principals and superintendents. A copy of "Seasonable Hints" should be widely distributed, and free of charge, to all who are interested in addressing the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Canadian Bravery

The Clean Record Men of Canada Made in France

Colonel Currie, M.P., who has returned to Ottawa temporarily from the front, adds his tribute to the Canadian troops in France, who have been running throughout the length and breadth of the British empire. It is a tribute from one soldier to other soldiers and none can be of greater value. Our men, says Colonel Currie, fought like veterans. They were held out. Today no troops on the whole battlefield have a better reputation for courage, fighting ability and reliability than have the Canadians. The German prisoners with whom I have talked tell the same story, and the German newspapers echo it.

Canada's sons have covered themselves with glory. They have done all that men can do. And when one remembers in how brief a time they had to train themselves for the tremendous task laid upon them, the marvel is all the greater.

"It was a clean record all through," said Colonel Currie, "that the men of Canada made in France." And a noble and heroic one, too.—Vancouver World.

Best Food for Soldiers in Training

The army purchasing commission is determined insofar as possible to see that the food purchased for soldiers in training at the various military camps is the best quality. Any complaints which are made by the officers and men will at once receive the attention of the commission. Members of the commission stated that only superior quality food are being bought, and delivery is made in many cases directly to the camps where the inspection takes place. Some complaints have already been made. In some cases ground coffee has been supplied instead of whole coffee, ordered and paid for.

Farmer-Banker Co-Operation

Future Industrial Prosperity Depends on Co-Operation, Says American Paper

A farmer-banker conference has no ordinary significance at this time. It is an opportunity to bring a lagging public opinion up to date. Free and easy America, willingly or unwillingly, must pull itself together for future industrial prosperity in much the same way that Europe in waging the war. The enormous advantages of national co-operation will accrue to a country at peace as well as a country at war. It is to be supposed for a second that Great Britain will let Loyal George go at the end of the war in the face of the trade machine that the German government has perfected?

Co-operation that Americans have so voluminously talked about and so generally neglected has now become a necessity. Business men, legislators, producers, and consumers must organize if the United States is to take a position in proportion to its size, riches, ability and resources. In an age of world co-operation an exaggerated individualism must not confuse democratic progress. When America was sparsely settled with hunters, herders, and farmers individualism was a practical and natural force. Now millions of mouths are to be fed and hands kept busy through industrial activity in domestic and foreign trade. The co-operation of the farmer and the banker is one of those efficient combinations known as the cartel, to sell pencils in Peru, then the merchants of this country must do the same.

But it does not mean that the American government is bound to become a paternalistic or develop into a state socialism. If the intelligent individual accepts the new co-operative world and the banker will work with the farmer not for immediate but ultimate gains, public opinion will never oppose, upon the subject of co-operation, the place of individualism does not run counter to any democratic principles or theories, but merely puts them on trial again. Can an individualistic democracy adapt itself intelligently to the methods that will bring the greatest prosperity to the country? The farmer-banker method of working out the problem is in harmony with the best traditions of democratic Americanism.—Chicago Tribune.

More Men Needed

Lord Kitchener's Grave Statement in Respect to Recruiting

Lord Kitchener's Guildhall speech in aid of recruiting is the most serious utterance on this subject—and the most explicit—of the gravity of the present military situation—which has yet been heard.

He not only repeats his prediction of ten months ago, that the war would be a long one—he not only reiterates with greater insistence his call for more men and more money—but adds that "our position today is at least as serious as it was then."

Listen to these stinging, stunning sentences from the Iron Kitchener: "There still remains a vital need for men to fill the ranks of our armies, and for the maintenance of the gravity of the present military situation—which has yet been heard."

"When I took up the office I hold, I did so as a soldier, and not as a politician, and I warned my fellow-countrymen that the war would be not only a long one, but a very hard one. My earliest statements, made after the beginning of the war, I said that I should require 'more men' and still more, until the enemy is crushed." I repeat that statement today with even greater insistence.

"All the realists which led me to think, in August, 1914, that this war would be a prolonged one, hold good at the present time. It is true that we are in an immeasurably better situation than we were ten months ago, but our position today is at least as serious as it was then."

Farmer and Manufacturers

Effort to Bring About More Friendly Relations

One of the most important events of the past year was the sympathetic understanding which was reached between farmers and manufacturers. In discussing this, Canadian Farm, a weekly agricultural journal published in Toronto, says:

"The farmer is not inherently antagonistic to the manufacturing interests. While the basic industry in Canada is agriculture, the one is largely the complement of the other. The farmer is dependent upon the manufacturer for a large number of the necessities necessary to successfully carry on his farming operations. On the other hand, the business of the manufacturer could make little progress without a prosperous farming community and increased production from the land."

"The relations between the farmer and the manufacturer, instead of being antagonistic, should be of the most friendly character. To bring about more friendly relations and greater co-operative effort there must be give and take on both sides."—Industrial Canada.

Live Stock and Grain Production

Head of Live Stock Commission Firm Tells of Big Future of Industry

Charles Robinson, member of the firm of Clay Robinson and Co., of Chicago, the largest live stock commission firm in the world, when in Regina recently, expressed the opinion that there is a bright future for the live stock industry in these western provinces. Shortage of feed, the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease down south, and the present war conditions, Mr. Robinson states, are the causes of the present high prices, and he is of the opinion that these high prices will continue for some time to come. In the United States, said Mr. Robinson, it was the man who united live stock with his grain production who was the most happily situated financially.

Recruits Wanted

Universities Company Offers Opportunity For Congenial Companionship

There are many men in Canada who are anxious to go and play their part in the great war, who are willing to go as officers, but from want of adequate military training, or other reasons, are unable to obtain commissions. There are other men who would prefer to join the ranks simply because they realize the enormous responsibility of the wastage of life which results from the bad leadership of an inexperienced officer.

Some of these men hesitate to go in the ranks, merely because they are uncertain of finding the congenial companionship of men of similar training and tastes.

Now, there is an organization in Canada exactly suited to the requirements of such men, and its existence should be brought clearly to the notice of every young man in Canada.

The Universities of Canada are working loyally together to raise companies after company, and to send them to the front. The first of these famous regiments, the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

These companies are composed of men from the Universities of Canada, the friends of such men, and broadly speaking, from men of that type.

It must be clearly understood that they are not all university men, for there are bank clerks, lawyers, architects, engineers, ranchers and others, and it has been found that such men pull well together and enjoy military life to the full.

If the existence of the length and breadth of Canada, there would be no difficulty in recruiting a full company within a week.

The first university company, under the command of an excellent leader, Captain Greor Barclay, has been for some time in England. An eminent military authority has declared this to be the finest company which ever sailed from Canada.

The second university company was composed of men of a splendid type, and was embarked recently at Montreal.

The third universities company (and note that the plural is deliberate) is recruiting with fair rapidity and there is every hope that it will reach the high mark of success attained by the first two companies.

There is certainly no difficulty in obtaining officers, but it is harder to find picked men for Sergeant-Major, Company Quartermaster-Sergeants, and Section Leaders, on whom largely rests the success of the company.

The general principle is followed of giving commissions to well qualified men from the university or from the district which furnishes the recruits. The west has certainly been a recruiting ground for the universities companies, and the men have proved themselves good soldiers, well disciplined and efficient, with fine physique.

It is hoped that the Maritime Provinces will rival the west in furnishing recruits. Indeed, in the second company, two of the recruits, Canadian-born, came to join from Oklahoma, Arizona and Missouri.

A recruit can be examined, medically, and attested in his own district, and transportation will be provided to Montreal.

All information can be obtained from Captain A. S. Eve, 282 Sherbrooke street west, Montreal, the headquarters of the successive companies.

The newspapers and publicity agents by their vigorous and freely given aid have shown themselves to be the most efficient means of furnishing recruits, but we ask every reader to help the men to join the company they are looking for, and the company to find the men required.

Patriotic Acre Fund

Farmer of Saskatchewan Will Contribute to the Relief Fund

The farmers of Saskatchewan through the Provincial Grain Growers' association have in hand a big scheme for patriotic relief. The fund, organized by Mr. T. H. Morgan, of the Thunder Valley local association, and adopted with unanimity and great enthusiasm by over a thousand delegates at the big convention held in Regina last February.

The appeal has gone to every farmer in Saskatchewan to pledge himself to give the gross proceeds of one or more acres of wheat or other grain to a fund to be called the "Patriotic Acre Fund."

By so doing those who have signed the pledge are giving their bit for the nation in this present great crisis.

Forms have been sent to all local centres of the association, which the farmer is required to sign, by which he promises to give the proceeds of his acre to the fund. The forms are in the hands of association members and application for more are reaching the association daily.

Arrangements have been made with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., under which they will take all grain offered in connection with the scheme at full cash track price. Other elevator companies will, in all probability, do the same and the grain will be milled in the province at the lowest possible cost to the fund, the grain and the proceeds being retained in the province for sale to the members of the various locals. The flour will be put up in specially prepared sacks, bearing the emblem of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, and they will be distributed to the home across the seas as a memento of the occasion. The flour will be transported to the coast by the train-load, and is anticipated free of cost and on arrival in England it will be presented to the imperial government as a free gift to be devoted to the relief of those in need, whether their nationality be British or Belgian.

Ambrose, the porter, entered the office of the city editor, who enjoyed a chat with the bright, intelligent, negro.

Ambrose, do you favor political economy?"

"No, sah; Ah certainly do not. It's only a scheme of de bosses to defraud woman's suffrage so dey won't have to buy so many votes."—Life.

Years No Test of Age says Physician

Dr. Friedman Declares Elderly Men Are Valuable as Checks on Youthful Radicalism

That a man's mental or physical age cannot always be measured by the expansion of years he has lived and that, unless distinctly or prematurely senile, elderly men "can act as libraries of knowledge and experience, as counsellors and advisors—if they have had the experience of decades," Dr. Henry M. Friedman, acting assistant surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, is so states in an article in the New York Medical Journal.

"They should excel in strength of reason, cool judgment, mature counsel and broad discretion," writes Dr. Friedman. "The term senile is derived from the Latin senes—the old men; the Roman senators held their exalted positions for their age and the consequent qualities. Yet one may be as much past the age of discretion as before it."

The conservative tendencies of this period are valuable as checks to the exuberant radicalism of youth.

The limit of age of human life—writes Dr. Friedman, can be gauged only in a general way. He directs attention to Thomas Parr, who died in 1751 at the age of 152, and mentions an account of a person living 370 years.

"The limit of life," he continues, "has been placed at six or seven times the time for maturity. The immediate cause of death is generally some ill marked disease. The mortality among the aged is less than among the young and the more vigorous; the latter are naturally more exposed to the casualties of life."

"An old man, even of a bad constitution, who bears a regular and sober life, is never of a bad one than the young man of the best constitution who leads a disorderly life. Extravagance with life must everywhere be discouraged. Man does not die; he kills himself."

Religious life favors longevity, because it breeds an optimism, ease and contentment that help one to meet the adversities of life with more courage and endurance.

"In order to enjoy life past forty it is said that one must have attained some degree of success. Nothing makes the contemplation of old age so discouraging as to reflect upon past years or mere existence and no accomplishment."

The great general average for years of activity in all endeavors, says Dr. Friedman, is forty. He adds, however, that there have been many years of work accomplished by a few really great elderly men.

"When it is appreciated," he writes, "that there are not more than perhaps five hundred really great men in the history of the world, one must understand what a very small percentage have managed to break through the shell of mediocrity. Galton estimates that seventy per cent. of their work was completed before forty-five and eighty per cent. before fifty years of age."

Old age is a vascular problem and has been well expressed in the axiom that a man is as old as his arteries."

Shortage of Labor

A Famine of Unskilled Labor is Predicted

According to C.P.R. advices there is likely to be a shortage of farm labor in the west in the fall. There are already over 100,000 of our Canadian young men under arms, and the war may demand more. Immigration is, of course, at a standstill. It will be impossible to get men from the east, where men are scarce, and men who have been in the harvest, would be a burden on the people.

The question is, where will the men come from? The press is advising the farmers to hire men now and to hire them for a year in advance. There is, indeed, talk of a famine of unskilled labor in the fall. Many thousands of men, not merely from Canada, but the States, have left for Europe, since the war started. Where will the men come from, and particularly in view of the added acreage, which will mean more labor, as there is 20 per cent. of increase under cultivation? The States expects the largest crop in its history; and experts in the west insist that our crop, if the favorable conditions are maintained, will be the largest that we have produced. It is now the question of labor. It is asking the minds of the farmers. Several towns and municipalities have suspended their programme of public work in order that all the laborers possible should be on the land for the harvest.

Beginning to Wake Up

Germany Now Realizes That She is in Wrong With the World

A neutral observer in the London Times writes: "A few Germans are beginning to wonder what is the matter with Germany, or rather with her leaders, why everyone is falling on her and endeavoring to stab her to the heart, why she has no friends, and why she cannot keep the peace with those hitherto neutral."

Germany today has so many hatreds to cater for, so many enemies to damn, that she is no longer equal to the task, and there are many signs that would tend to indicate a more sober spirit is taking the place of the "Gott strafe" fever. German public opinion is at the present moment the most inarticulate in Europe, the people have never been permitted to think politically, and international politics are for the great majority a closed book. But each day reveals more outspoken criticisms of Germany's foreign policy, and the man in the street is faintly beginning to realize that there must be a wide gulf between German "right" and that of other people's.

During the month of April, throughout central and eastern Ontario and western Quebec, no fewer than 61 buildings were destroyed or damaged by lightning.

Teacher—Katherine, what do you know about the orchid family?

Katie—Please, mum, mother has forbidden us to indulge in any family gossip.—Boston Transcript.

WHY GREAT BRITAIN OCCUPIES THE FOREMOST POSITION IN THE WAR

ON DIFFERENT FOOTING THAN OTHER NATIONS

The Influence Which Drew Russia and France into the Conflict Were Irresistible, but Britain was not Immediately Involved—Fighting to give Every Nation a Right to Exist

It is a fact as undeniable as it is remarkable, that although but remotely connected with the immediate conditions which precipitated the war, Great Britain occupies today the position of greatest prominence in the struggle. The territory in which the campaign is raging is not British territory and the number of men that Great Britain actually has engaged is much smaller than that of either Russia or France, yet somehow the conviction has forced itself upon the public mind that Great Britain really has more at stake in this great conflict than either of her allies, and that the heaviest share of the tremendous burden of the war will fall upon the British people. This thought as expressed by one writer will meet with acquiescence from all sides "in the final analysis the task of defeating Germany is not Russia's task, nor France's task, nor Italy's task, but the task of the British people."

There is no doubt that German self-complacency received a heavy jolt, when Great Britain refused point blank, to countenance for a moment the proposed violation of Belgian neutrality upon the part of Germany. The Kaiser and his associates suddenly discovered that the two nations were as wide apart as the poles, in their conception of the sacredness of national obligations. That treaty which the Prussians had schooled themselves to consider but a scrap of paper to be repudiated at will they found in that nation Great Britain to constitute a solemn obligation whose inviolability must be preserved as inseparably bound up with the national honor. That Great Britain should even go the length of declaring war in defense of the principle involved in signing a treaty to protect and to preserve Belgian neutrality, upon the sole calculations which the Germans had made, based on an elaborate espionage system, as to the probabilities of Great Britain arraying herself with the allies against Germany. This was sufficient to arouse Prussian anger, but does not provide a sufficient explanation of the manner in which the British people have been singled out for special hatred or why, having become one of Germany's enemies, Great Britain should step up to the most prominent position as Germany's chief opponent.

The effective part played by the British army and the British navy during the first six weeks of the war, was undoubtedly very gallant to the German pride. The manner in which the British fleet, operating in the North Sea, for review purposes, moved quietly across the North Sea and took up its position at the two points of egress for the German fleet, thus locking up that fleet upon the Germans had stayed such fond hopes and in manner in which the British navy, in twelve months, has held that entire German navy, a helpless as a bunch of toy ships on a mill pond must certainly have constituted a most bitter potion for the Kaiser, to swallow—and he must have been a brave man, indeed, to take his medicine, even from childhood. Similarly, the expeditionary force which Great Britain was able to throw over into the north of France at the beginning of the war, was of but small proportions, but it performed prodigious work. Many thousands of men, not merely from Canada, but the States, have left for Europe, since the war started. Where will the men come from, and particularly in view of the added acreage, which will mean more labor, as there is 20 per cent. of increase under cultivation? The States expects the largest crop in its history; and experts in the west insist that our crop, if the favorable conditions are maintained, will be the largest that we have produced. It is now the question of labor. It is asking the minds of the farmers. Several towns and municipalities have suspended their programme of public work in order that all the laborers possible should be on the land for the harvest.

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